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BARDENHEIER QUALITY EVERGREENS

*Provide All Year
Beauty for Your Home*



ALL EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.

EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Office and Nursery La Due and McKnight Roads

CLAYTON, MISSOURI

When to Plant Bardenheier Quality Evergreens

THERE are two seasons in which Evergreens can be transplanted with safety—spring and fall. The spring-planting season usually begins about the first of April and continues until late May. The time may vary somewhat from year to year, according to the weather conditions and the locality. The second season for transplanting starts about the first of September and continues until the end of November. Under certain weather conditions it may be possible to move Evergreens earlier in the fall, but they are not usually in proper shape to be removed until September.

BUSINESS TERMS

Prices. Prices in this price list are F. O. B. St. Louis, Mo. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. Prices are subject to change as the season progresses.

Terms. Cash with order. See information below.

Rates. Five trees of the same variety and size will be furnished at the 10 rate.

Our Responsibility. We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we will not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

Adjustments. Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

Our Shipping Facilities. On account of our close proximity to St. Louis, Mo., we have direct access to all leading railroads. In most cases specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by Freight.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—CASH WITH ORDER

C. O. D. Orders. C. O. D. orders will be accepted when one-half amount is sent as cash deposit, balance on delivery.



The stress of winter only adds to the beauty of the home surrounded by Evergreens

EASY GUIDE TO SELECTION

Read This Before Ordering

TO most people names of Evergreens mean but little, so we have for convenience classified each variety in this price list according to one of the sketches on this page. By first deciding the type of trees one desires for certain landscape effects, selection is made easy by referring to the numeral given after each variety listed.

It must be understood that individual trees under varying conditions may grow somewhat differently than the diagram shown, and that each variety has decided characteristics of its own. The large, tall growers should be planted where there is opportunity for full development. Each of the other groups has specific uses as suggested below.



Group 1

Tall Growing Varieties

For planting in Masses, Heavy Screens, Windbreaks, or High Hedges; small groups to frame a vista; single specimens where an imposing specimen is wanted to carry out some special effect. Average height 30 to 60 feet at maturity.



Group 2

Medium Height Varieties

Excellent for borders to add contrast to flowering shrubs. Fine for corners to give accent and add height to plantings of creeping or low-growing Evergreens. Good for sentinels or markers at each side of entrance steps, windows, or in garden. Average height 8 to 15 feet at maturity.



Group 3

Tall Narrow Varieties

Ideal for entrances, formal effects, foundation plantings. All varieties in this group have a decided columnar tendency which may be easily accentuated by a little trimming. May be maintained at any desired height. Average height when matured, 10 to 20 feet.



Group 4

Round or Globular Evergreens

Excellent for Foundation Plantings, Low Groups, Terraces, and Conifer Beds. Splendid where permanent effects are wanted without obstructing the view. Average height, 3 or 4 feet at maturity.



Group 5

Half Erect Evergreens

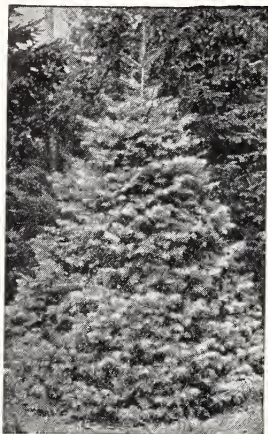
In general may be used same as Group 4. This group contains many of the most desirable and choicest dwarf varieties. Average height, 4 to 6 feet at maturity.



Group 6

Trailing, Creeping, or Very Dwarf

Fine for Rockeries, Borders, Edging, or Ground Covers. All prostrate or creeping forms, 1 to 2 feet high at maturity, spread 8 to 15 feet in diameter. Rather slow growers and should be used in groups of three or four trees for immediate effects.



CONCOLOR FIR

Concolor or White Fir

(*Abies concolor*) (Group 1)

The name Concolor, given to this tree by Dr. Englemann, who discovered it about the middle of the last century, signifies even color—both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautifully grayish blue. A well-known evergreen authority says: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all Evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought." We are careful to obtain our seed supply from northern Colorado, which produces trees of absolute hardiness, with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue and with medium short needles. The strain of Concolor Fir from New Mexico, where seed is cheap and abundant, is much inferior, inclined to winter-kill, and is rather straggly, open appearance. Our trees are the true Colorado type. It is a tall symmetrical grower and is long lived under cultivation.

Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga douglassii*) (Group 1)

Since Dr. Archibald Menzies, a ship surgeon with Van Couver's expedition, first discovered it on Vancouver Island, in the year 1791, the Douglas Fir has been known by nearly thirty specific and varietal names. It was subsequently found in 1827 by David Douglas, a Scotch explorer, and was later named in his honor. There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other the type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty. The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward. Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open growing. By personally supervising the collection of seed we grow only the genuine Colorado type, and can thus assure our customers that the trees from our nursery are superior in color and habit of growth—a tree that is widely appreciated both in Europe and America.



DOUGLAS FIR

SPIRITS IN TREES

The ancient Greeks believed that a beautiful spirit called a dryad lived in every tree. This dryad was born with the tree and died with it. As long as the tree lived the dryad had a lovely time. She played with other dryads in the forests and sang songs in the leafy branches of her tree. If anybody stopped on a warm day to rest beneath the shade of a tree in the woods, he might perhaps see a dryad and she would come and talk to him in a sweet, rustling, little voice that sounded like a soft breeze stirring the leaves of the tree.

Although in these days we are very matter-of-fact, there are places where people still believe in tree spirits, and in some parts of Austria the old peasants always beg the pardon of a tree before they fell it.

JUNIPERS

Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*) (Group 2)

*Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
Our staunch old friends and true!
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow;
For never a change do the cedars know
All the long years through.*

The Redcedar is America's best advertised Evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes are found in various localities. The type shown in this picture is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type with dark green to bluish foliage.

The wood of Redcedar is an important commercial product. It is especially noted for its ability to resist the effects of moisture, which has led to its being largely used for fence-posts and sills of buildings. It is also notable for its fragrance, which helps to prevent the attacks of moths on garments, and, in consequence, it is much used for closets and chests. Cedar wood is also utilized for making lead pencils. In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries containing the seeds which require, under natural conditions, two or three years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction to birds. Redcedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges and also for topiary work. It is interesting to note that from this tree various other varieties of Junipers are produced by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Cannartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, mentioned in the following pages.

The popular name "Redcedar" is applied to it on account of its beautiful red-colored wood, which is correct and appropriate enough when it is thoroughly matured or seasoned, but its young or sap-wood is creamy white in color. For best development Redcedar needs a dry soil and full sun. The type we grow will reach 20 to 30 feet and grows quite rapidly. The ease with which it can be sheared makes it possible to use it in any location wanted.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.



REDCEDAR



SILVER REDCEDAR

Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*) (Group 2)

Choice Pyramid. Soft Blue Color

In this variety, the entire young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to beautiful bluish green in winter. It never grows very large—not over 15 to 20 feet—and it can be kept even smaller if desired.

This is one of the foremost among the interesting group of Junipers that have been developed from *J. virginiana* (Redcedar). We constantly strive to improve our strain by careful selection, and reproduce only the best types, most true to form, color, compactness, and habits of growth.

One season is required in the greenhouse for making the grafts and getting the trees started. Next, we transplant them into beds where they are shaded with lath shades and carefully watered, weeded, and cultivated. After two years in these beds, the plants are 6 to 10 inches in height. They are next planted in rows in the nursery where each tree is carefully fastened, with three or four ties, to an iron stake. At the end of the two years that they remain in this stage, we start selling the sizes listed

as (xx). The trees are then five years old. The larger sizes (xxx) are transplanted again before being sold. This continual process of transplanting, trimming, and careful attention to every detail insures plants that will give satisfaction in the hands of the planter.

JUNIPERS (Continued)



CANNART REDCEDAR

Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana Cannartii*) (Group 2)

This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments' trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavy tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds. This is a choice and rare variety, grown by grafting, a process to which we have given special attention. The original trees were introduced from Europe some years ago and stocks are still quite scarce.

Goldtip Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*) (Group 2)

Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens. It is rather broad and bushy, with slightly drooping foliage. In the spring when the new growth comes out it is a rich creamy golden color on the tips, gradually darkening to bronze and green as the season progresses. Unless kept low by trimming, it will grow 10 to 15 feet high. It has the characteristic Juniper foliage, soft and lacy, easily trimmed. It is beautiful in combination with almost any other variety.



GOLD TIPPED REDCEDAR

Schott Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana Schotti*) (Group 2)

A pyramidal variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish green color. It does not change color in winter, but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well. The origin of this tree is not definitely established, although it is thought to have originated in one of the European nurseries some years ago.

JUNIPERS (Continued)

Hill's Silver Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum*) (Group 3)

This species of Juniper is considered by some authorities as a separate species while others hold it to be a produce a large proportion of trees with beautiful blue foliage. At the same time it is quite variable in habit, producing many variations. We grow the seedling type and several grafted forms. Hill's Silver Juniper is narrow, compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown, as in the Irish and Swedish Junipers, but remains a good, healthy color through the tree. In the fall months the berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds. Hill's Silver Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. In foundation planting, borders, groups, masses or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.



HILL'S SILVER JUNIPER



HILL'S DUNDEE JUNIPER

Hill's Dundee Juniper

(*J. Virginiana Pyramidaformia Hilli*) (Group 3)

Valuable New Variety

About fifteen years ago, the original plant of Hill's Dundee Juniper was found in our Nursery in a block of redcedar. Among the thousands of trees in that field this one was noticed for its peculiar color and its pyramidal, spirelike form. The color is difficult to describe. It is a sort of lavender in the spring and summer and changes to a purple plumlike color in the fall and winter. The foliage is all of the adult and needle type and is heavier than the redcedar. Full opportunity has not been given to find the size and height of the tree at maturity; but no doubt, it will thrive in the same wide variety of soil and climate and reach about the same size as the northern type of redcedar. Visitors to the Nursery, and particularly those recognized as experts in Evergreen culture, have said that this variety bids fair to be one of the best of the pyramidal Junipers.

Column Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*) (Group 3)

Valuable New Variety

The Column Chinese Juniper was found in the "no-man's land" of China. The late Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural explorer sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, penetrated into the wilds of China, searching for something of value to planters in America. By the work of plant introduction carried on by the Department of Agriculture, the Arnold Arboretum, smaller Arboretums, parks, schools and individuals, plants from all over the world are made available for food or shelter or ornament in America. Dr. E. H. Wilson, Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, alone is credited with personally introducing 2700 individual species and 640 varieties of plants to America.

We received this tree direct from the Department of Agriculture, about 15 years ago. We have separated them into two distinct types, the Blue form and the Green form, although the original plants sent out were not divided as to color. The picture tells the story of its growth better than any description that we might add. The tree is of extreme hardness and habit, columnar and pyramidal as any tree can be. In height it will probably reach 20 feet or more when it is fully developed. Trees such as we have to offer do not show the columnar habit, but are more bushy in shape, until they have reached a little larger size. They will then make a growth just as shown in the picture.



COLUMN CHINESE
JUNIPER

JUNIPERS (Continued)



IRISH JUNIPER

Irish Juniper

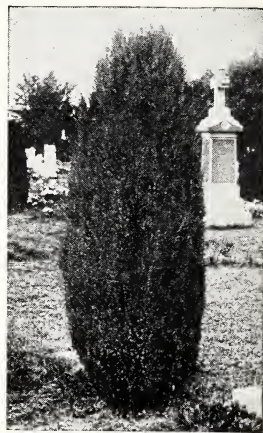
(*Juniperus communis hibernica*) (Group 3)

Very formal in outline and invaluable in Italian gardens or where architectural features are to be strongly emphasized. Foliage glaucous green. Grows 6 to 8 feet in height and not over one and a half feet in diameter. Not hardy in the extreme north.

Common Juniper

(*Juniperus communis*) (Group 3).

This is an upright form of the Common Juniper of Europe. It grows narrow and pyramidal and has light green foliage. It is especially desirable for planting in the southern states, but is also quite hardy and is used in other localities.



COMMON JUNIPER



CHINESE JUNIPER

Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*) (Group 2)

Probably no other Evergreen species offers so many complications as the Chinese Juniper. It is very closely related to a number of other species in appearance, and bears both juvenile and adult foliage, both of which sometimes occur on the same plant and either one or the other predominates in other plants. It is also unisexual, having both masculine and feminine forms. It can easily be seen why there has been some confusion in sorting out and naming its varieties. A description of the actual growing habit of the typical tree would not apply to every plant. As a general rule plants in cultivation run about 15 to 20 feet high and make a bushy, pyramidal habit. The masculine form has leaves which are lance-shaped, sharp pointed, channelled on the upper side and convex below, sometimes very glaucous, or bright green. In the female form the very short, scale-formation of foliage predominates. Berries are very small of glaucous violet brown color when ripe. It is a tree at home in the cold northern states, and at the same time ideal for both the hot, dry sections of the southwest and the general conditions throughout the

south. In fact, we have yet to see a section of the country where it is not satisfactory. This is the mother plant of some of our finest ornamental Evergreens, including *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*, *Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*, and others.

JUNIPERS (Continued)

Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*) (Group 3)

"This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point; and is of a fine glaucous color. It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Rollenson at Tooting (England), and is quite hardy."—Gordon.

The mother tree, *Juniper excelsa*, is a native of Greece and Asia where it is an old well-known variety. The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.



SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina*) (Group 5)

A low, much-branched shrub, but sometimes growing 4 to 5 feet high in the lower Alps in southern Europe. It also occurs in the Pyrenees, in Spain, and in Greece, but always as a mountain plant. Its branches are spreading, dense, much ramified, and abundantly furnished with short, straight, tufted branchlets, which are well clothed with foliage. Its berries are blackish purple or dark violet in color, some smooth and shining, some glaucous or powdery, all of them small, round, or oval, about the size of small currants. Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger Evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of Evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmospheres.



SAVIN JUNIPER

Pfitzer Juniper

(*Juniperus pfitzeriana*) (Group 5)

This remarkable tree is today in the front rank of ornamental Evergreen trees. Its great popularity is well earned. This is a Juniper that thrives in the hot climate of the South and still comes through the cold northern winters without a scratch. Nothing bothers it as it seems to be practically immune from plant pests of all kinds. If left alone it assumes an attractive, low, broad, irregular form. It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery in Germany. Ludwig Spaeth, famous German horticulturist, introduced it into general cultivation. Through him we obtained our original plants for propagating. By propagating our own stock from selected trees we are able to insure our customers the true type of robust trees with the gray or blue-green foliage.



PFITZER JUNIPER

JUNIPERS (Continued)



PROSTRATE JUNIPER

Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa*)

(*Juniperus canadensis*) (Group 5)

The well-known, valuable many stemmed Dwarf Juniper. Rarely exceeds 2 feet in height, good form of Juniper for ground cover. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun, where single plants often reach 15 feet or more in diameter. Is sometimes catalogued as *Juniperus Communis* which is erroneous. The name *Juniperus Canadensis* is also applied, which is a synonym. Grows native in various sections of the country, but we obtain our seed from Northern Wisconsin, which is the superior type.

Golden Prostrate Juniper

(*Juniperus communis depressa aurea*) (Group 5)

The aurea type is the golden form, similar to the green type except in color. Our plants are reproduced from a carefully selected strain of plants of extra bright golden color, compact growth and of symmetrical form.

Evergreen Hedges

Attractive, Durable, Inexpensive

The wide variety of uses a hedge will serve your grounds is almost without end, and the various shapes and sizes into which it may be trimmed makes it possible to grow a hedge in almost any situation. It will be found that a hedge is just as effective in keeping out intruders as a fence; the branches soon form an almost impenetrable barrier.

Evergreens are set from 12 inches to 18 inches apart. Eighteen inches makes a very satisfactory hedge, but where a hedge is desired in the shortest possible space of time and which will be very dense in growth from top to bottom, planting one foot apart would probably be more satisfactory.

A very desirable hedge can be made by planting a double row, spacing the trees alternately. The ground should be spaded for a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. The rows should be set one foot apart. The plants in one row should come opposite the open spaces of the other row.

Hedges should be planted 3 to 4 feet from the sidewalks. The effect is much better if the plants are not crowded too close to lot lines, drives, and sidewalks.

Creeping Junipers

On pages 11 and 12 we have illustrated with descriptions the leading varieties of creeping Junipers. There are a large number of Junipers with slightly varying characteristics native of various parts of the world. Of these shown one is of Japanese origin, one of European origin and two native of the United States. We have tried out dozens of varieties of Junipers and offer these as the leaders for planting in this country. Among the important uses of trailing or creeping Junipers is to cover banks and terraces, to border plantings of taller Evergreens, for Rock gardens and Japanese gardens and ground covers.

Japanese Trailing Juniper

(*Juniperus japonica*) (Group 6)

The following description is taken from a bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University: "This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of the West. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy."

Reaches from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling tight to the ground. This variety can be used in almost any planting—for beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides, and Rock gardens—as it thrives even under adverse conditions. There is considerable variance among varieties offered as Japonica, but we are careful to propagate only from the true strain of hardy, compact-growing plants we imported direct from Japan.

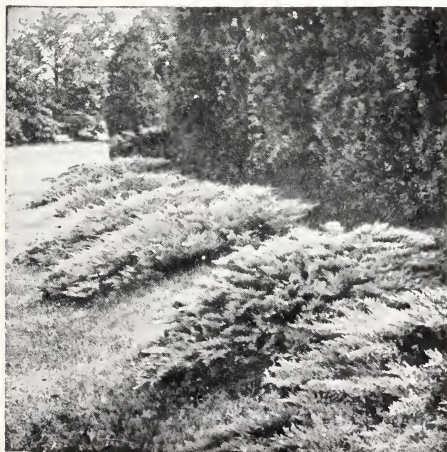


JAPANESE TRAILING JUNIPER

Hill's Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglassii*)
(Group 6)

A variety introduced by D. Hill. A number of distinctive features, including habit of growth, type of foliage, and color of foliage, makes it entirely distinct from other sorts, and places it among the most desirable introductions in creepers produced in recent years. The illustration shows the general habit of growth, which is low and compact, thus making a dense mat over the surface of the ground. While it grows close to the ground, not over 6 to 8 inches in height even under the best conditions, it may spread out to a distance of 12 feet or more, depending largely upon the soil, the attention given, and the planting conditions. Hill's Waukegan Juniper instantly attracts attention because of the exquisite color of the foliage. This is soft blue in spring and summer, but changes to a shade of rich purple in late fall. The new growth and the old growth, which vary in color at different seasons of the year, give the variety a distinction and character not found in others of the class.



HILL'S WAUKEGAN JUNIPER

JUNIPERS (Continued)



TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER

Tamarix Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*) (Group 6)

An excellent creeping dwarf variety. The foliage is fine in texture; average height is one foot, with a spread of 6 to 8 feet when full grown. It is said to occur wild in Sicily, Greece and other places. A very vigorous grower, forming a compact and perfect mat of bluish or gray green. Grows very dense and never changes in color. Our stock is propagated from true stock from the Kew Gardens in England.

Coast of Maine Juniper

(*Juniperus sabina horizontalis*) (Group 6)

"The breaking waves dashed high on a stern and rock bound coast." The coast of Maine! What a picture that phrase conjures up in our mind. The bleak and jagged rocks, the wind twisted trees overhanging and a tang of the sea, ever rushing in from off the Atlantic. A loneliness which repels and still a grandeur that forever will inspire and fascinate. Rocks that say to the raging tide—"You can come this far and no farther!" There are the Junipers—the first vestige of life that can hold on. The Coast of Maine Juniper. Sturdiness, hardiness and the most beautiful greenish-blue color, as if it held for its own the reflection of the ocean waves. This tree brought to your garden will bring with it some of the lure of its native home. A true creeper, resting close to the ground.



COAST OF MAINE JUNIPER

SPRUCES

"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver-tipped flowing robe it wears. It hears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet the water ouzel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. Near by, in autumn, the white-limbed aspens shake their golden leaves. On its frosty top sits the haughty, handsome wit, the crested jay. A playground are its arms for child-like, cheery chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a hollyhock."—Enos A. Mills.

Colorado Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens glauca*) (Group 1)

Glistening Silvery Blue in Color

Other trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree. The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen growing.

"Colorado Blue Spruce has a regal grace, stern and unyielding in outline, like an oak among the conifers. Hardy, healthy and wonderfully beautiful, it should be welcomed to every home."—C. S. Harrison.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.



COLORADO
BLUE SPRUCE



KOSTER GRAFTED
BLUE SPRUCE

Koster Grafted Blue Spruce

(*Picea pungens kosteriana glauca*) (Group 1)

In evergreens as in other things it is often the spectacular, the novel or the widely advertised that first takes our interest. Koster Blue Spruce is such a tree among evergreens. An enterprising Dutch nurseryman was quick to see that a tree of unusual blue color and uniform habit would prove a great boon to his business. With this in mind he selected from a large stock of Colorado Blue Spruce a particular tree which was exceptional for its fine shiny blue color and attractive habit of growth. From this beginning he developed, in his nursery in Holland, a little stock of Koster Blue Spruce. It was not many years until he began supplying his wares to planters in this country. The Koster Blue Spruce became immensely popular. When this demand for Koster Blue Spruce was at its height, Federal Quarantines came into effect prohibiting importations from Europe. This has caused a shortage of Koster Spruce in this country. Trees such as those we offer have been growing in our nursery for more than 12 years and cost is, of necessity, much higher than the price charged for other varieties.

SPRUCES (Continued)



NORWAY SPRUCE

Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*) (Group 1)

For many years, Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and its heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory. The spreading and drooping branches add a picturesque touch to the landscape.

American White Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*) (Group 1)

A native of the northern part of America, its range extending to the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, attaining heights from 25 to 50 feet. It is thoroughly hardy, free-growing, not particular about soil, but prefers moist or dry situations. A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make an upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis. White Spruce is especially suitable for tall background, shelters, windbreaks, and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue. The best type prevails through northern Wisconsin, where our seed is gathered from carefully selected grounds.



AMERICAN
WHITE SPRUCE

SPRUCES (Continued)

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*) (Group 1)

The Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover. First introduced to commercial culture by Mr. D. Hill many years ago and has since become widely planted throughout the country. Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, and has developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills country of South Dakota. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright fresh color. When fully matured it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches. For this reason it is used mainly for individual specimens, for backgrounds, borders and in places away from buildings. However as it is a slow grower it can remain in close quarters for several years and is often seen in foundation plantings and similar places. Situations should be selected which provide sun at least part of the day.



BLACK HILLS SPRUCE



Detail of foliage of Japanese Spurge

Japanese Spurge

(*Pachysandra terminalis*) (Group 6)

Attractive Evergreen Vine and
Ground Cover

A common problem in securing attractive finished effects, especially in foundation plantings is to provide a ground cover of good green foliage to plant between the trees and shrubs and cover the ground. In northern climates the class of such material, which keeps green in the winter is extremely limited, in fact, the Japanese Spurge is practically the only broad leaved evergreen which is hardy and which serves the purpose in northern climates. It is not a clinging vine or one which will cover a wall, but is suitable for use as a low border where it serves a very satisfactory purpose, or as an underplanting to trees and shrubs as shown in the picture on this page.

To be found effective, Japanese Spurge must be thickly planted. One secret in making a satisfactory growth where the plant is in the sun is to plant thick enough so that the sunshine does not get at the root system. It will grow in the full sun, if the plants are set close enough together. It also thrives in dense shade, even where grass would not grow. It is not a new plant, but one which has been neglected, at least by most nurserymen. We have been growing it for many years and find the demand increasing annually. It can be planted with success either in the Spring or Fall and will grow in shade or sun and will stand severe freezing weather. Plant five or six plants to each square foot ground area or set four or six inches apart as a border. Even closer planting than this will insure quicker results.

Hill's Mugho Pine

(*Pinus mughus*) True Dwarf Form (Group 4)

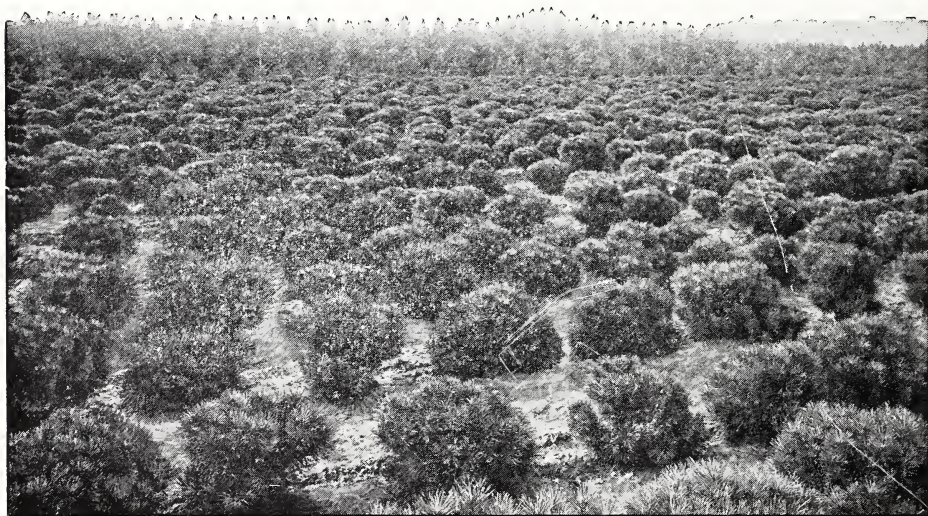
Along the borderlands between Silesia and Bohemia, in Central Europe, lies a range of mountains known as the Riesengebirge Range. Within a limited area in this locality, we find the desirable true dwarf type of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Evergreens on the higher mountains and in cold countries have, naturally a harder fight for existence, and, in common with other species, become dwarfed. The more inhospitable and windswept the locality, the smaller the trees become, until, at length, one gets a prostrate shrub. At the outposts of vegetation, high up on the mountain sides, we find hardy, persistent Evergreens, buffeted by the mountain blizzards and snows. In such rugged surroundings is the native home of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Through the most vigilant efforts, each year, when a crop of seeds is available, we obtain seeds direct from this source, although it costs eight to ten times more than that of the usual type. Other forms of mountain Pines are found elsewhere, but, as far as is known, no other locality produces a type like the Hill's Mugho Pine.

The old definition, "Short and stout and round about" fits the Hill's Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and low, which is clearly shown in these pictures. The single specimen shows a tree covered with new spring growth, resembling hundreds of little candles. After the spring season passes, these buds develop into needles and branches. The annual growth of each branch will average 4 to 5 inches.

It never grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8, or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, the trees shown in the bed planting on this page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 ft in diameter. It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is free from insects or pests of any kind, and will grow in almost any location.



A section of a field of Hill's Mugho Pine, one of the best low Evergreens

PINES (Continued)

Austrian Pine

(*Pinus nigra*) (Group 1)

Sixty years ago Josiah Hoopes in his "Book of Evergreens" makes this reference to the qualities of Austrian Pine, and the record of over half a century bears out his observations: "We desire to advocate the claims of the Austrian Pine for planting wherever a strong hardy Evergreen is desired. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most desirable trees at our command. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will speedily produce an effect, owing also to the peculiar prominence of its general outline, we consider it unrivaled."

Any question as to its hardiness is disputed, in view of a report from a Canadian authority who says: "Austrian Pine is the most ornamental exotic Pine which thrives in Canada. It is a handsome tree and makes a good lawn specimen."

Mr. C. S. Harrison, eminent Evergreen authority, says: "The Austrian Pine is a compact, symmetrical, and sturdy tree. I see one from my window which was planted in poor soil twenty-five years ago. It is a beautiful pyramid about 30 feet tall. The lower branches touch the ground."

The leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for the inland country.

Owing to the long tap-root which Austrian Pine makes, it requires extra care in transplanting to avoid losses. For this reason, it is advisable to use trees of moderate size which have been at least twice transplanted and therefore sure to withstand transplanting without a serious set-back.

In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, from 12 to 18 inches or more.



AUSTRIAN PINE

White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*) (Group 1)

King of the Forest

*What is the secret the pine trees know,
That keeps them whispering soft and low?
All day long in the breezes swaying,
What can it be they are always saying?*

The White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist clay flats and river-bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly (each season's growth is plainly noticeable, as shown in this picture) and has long, flexible needles, whitish beneath. On account of its fast growth and subsequent immense size, it makes a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds, shelter from winds, and for tall screens. Please note that Hill's White Pines are several times transplanted. This produces a better top-growth as well as an abundance of roots.



WHITE PINE

PINES (Continued)

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*) (Group 1)

This well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. The bark is rough and cracked and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color. This is the common Pine in Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as "Scot's Fir." The rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool gravelly subsoil that is well drained, and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful. We obtain our seed from Sweden where the best form grows exactly suited to American conditions. Years of testing have shown that seed from other sources is likely to be inferior, and the trees unsatisfactory.



SCOTCH PINE

ARBORVITAE

As everybody knows, "Arborvitae" is Latin for "Tree of Life." It is highly significant that the Japanese name for the tree, "Hiba," has exactly the same meaning. The Chinese call it "Hak"—"Everlasting Life." The permanent, lively bright green color of the Arborvitae is suggestive of perpetual existence. By some authorities it is claimed the name "Thuja" is derived from "Thuyon," a sacrifice, in consequence of the pungent twigs and resin being formerly used in the East to produce incense in sacrifices. With their single directness the Indians knew the Arborvitae as "Feather Leaf," a term aptly descriptive of the lacy, feathery foliage.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

American Arborvitae

"White Cedar" (*Thuja occidentalis*) (Group 2)

How little I know of that Arborvitae, when I have heard only what science can tell me.—Thoreau.

Trees of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of the *Thuja occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitae have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trunks much used for telegraph poles.

The Arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardiness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

ARBORVITAE (Continued)

Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*) (Group 3)

The native American Arborvitae was one of the first Evergreens to be cultivated and taken to European gardens. Records are found of it being known and used there over 400 years ago. It is natural that a tree cultivated for so many years should develop many forms and types, at least fifty now being generally known.

Years ago we realized the short-comings, in many respects, of the Pyramidal Arborvitae then on the market. Specimens in many cases were open-growing, uneven in growth, and of poor color. Then we started experimenting. Specimens were secured from fully a score of sources in both Europe and America. All these were placed in the nursery and diligently watched for any poor qualities and for any superior characteristics. By careful attention to selection and propagation, Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitae was finally developed.

The features to be desired in a Pyramidal Arborvitae were dense, compact growth, narrow and pyramidal form, deep rich green color at all seasons, uniform habit of each tree and hardiness to withstand conditions here in the northern states. Planters everywhere tell us that Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitae answers this description better than any other type. It reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet and usually measures not more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. With few exceptions, it has but one main stem, which makes it less liable to damage from snow.



HILL'S PYRAMIDAL
ARBORVITAE



SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE

Ware Arborvitae

(Siberian) (*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*) (Group 2)

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitae, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

A. D. Webster, in his book on "Coniferous Evergreens" describes it: "Of dense neat habit and remarkable for the deep green of the foliage. It is very desirable for ornamental planting, being regular of growth, of deep foliage tint, and with the branchlets clustered and compact at the ends of the branches."

ARBORVITAE (Continued)

Douglas Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis douglassi aurea*) (Group 2)

A maker of riddles might ask, "When is an evergreen not an evergreen?" In this case, the answer is, "When it is Golden." There is something alluring about the word "golden" which, no doubt, accounts for the name selected. Anyone who is a stickler for color nomenclature might find the exact color listed in Ridgway's color charts as Deep Chrome. It is brighter during the late spring and summer, darkening a little during the winter.

No one wants an entire planting of yellow foliated trees, but one or two to add a note of contrast among the green of other trees is always pleasing. In habit this tree closely resembles the American Arborvitae, from which it originated. Robert Douglas, an enterprising nurseryman of a generation ago was the introducer of this valuable tree.



DOUGLAS GOLDEN
ARBORVITAE

Globe Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis globosa*) (Group 4)

"Globosa" Arborvitae is among the oldest of the ornamental Evergreens. Years ago when the offerings of nurserymen included only a half dozen varieties, Globosa was a leader. It is still popular, but so many new forms are now used, that it is not seen so much as formerly.

There are numerous forms of globe shaped arborvitae on the market, but we are careful to offer only the good old fashioned variety which grows in a compact round ball and has a deep green color. Keeps its color well in winter.



GLOBE ARBORVITAE



GEORGE PEABODY
ARBORVITAE

George Peabody Arborvitae

(*Thuya occidentalis lutea*) (Group 2)

A distinct golden type, which we have been able to improve considerably by closer selection, propagating only the brightest golden color, producing plants of exceptional merit. Rather slender in habit, reaching 12 to 15 feet high with a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet.

What's in a Botanical Name?

In your own household, you may speak of "John" and there is no confusion. In your own neighborhood the name John Smith may be enough, but when you want to designate John to the world at large, you must use the complete address, the name in full. A Botanical name is the complete name and address of a plant.

While Botanical names are confusing when viewed as a mass of unrelated words, they are not so formidable as they seem for they all tell a story of some kind. It is only by labelling plants with a Latin name (a language which is no longer subject to change) that we are able to name trees with some accuracy. Botanical names usually come under some of the following divisions:

Trees which bear proper names such as: *Pseudotsuga douglassi*, *Picea engelmanni* and *Thuja occidentalis woodwardii*, named in honor of David Douglas, Dr. Englemann and Woodward Manning.

Names based on natural habitat: *Pinus palustris*—Marsh loving, *Pinus maritima*—from the seashore, *Pinus montana*—From the mountains, or *Pinus sylvestris*—Forest loving.

Geographical names: *Picea canadensis albertiana*—From the Province of Alberta, *Juniperus japonica*—From Japan or *Larix europea*—From Europe.

Names based on color such as: *Pinus strobus*—The White Pine, *Picea rubra*—The Red Spruce, and *Pinus nigra*—The Black Pine.

Names based on habit of growth such as: *Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*—Pyramidal habit, *Thuja occidentalis globosa*—Round or globe form and *Juniperus sabina prostrata*—Prostrate or creeping form.

Names based on some peculiarity of the tree such as: *Juniperus monosperma*—Single seeded, *Juniperus macrocarpa*—Long fruited, *Abies brachyphylla*—Short leaved or *Abies pectinata*—Like a comb.

Names exalting the trees such as: *Abies grandis*—Grand or noble, *Pinus insignis*—Unusual, or *Cedrus deodara*—Tree of the Gods.

These few examples show the wide range of application for Botanical names. If a name is once understood and associated with a tree, it is not so difficult to remember it.

Woodward Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis Woodwardii*)

(Group 4)

Without doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitae in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns. The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants, presented to Mr. Hill by the introducer shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore, we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain. There are, no doubt, at least 25 varieties of so-called Globe Arborvitae offered by nurserymen. Some are excellent for certain situations, but many are alike except for variation so slight as to be almost unnoticeable.

We have tested globe forms in all kinds of soil and planting conditions and can recommend the Woodward's to our customers as giving satisfaction for general landscape use.

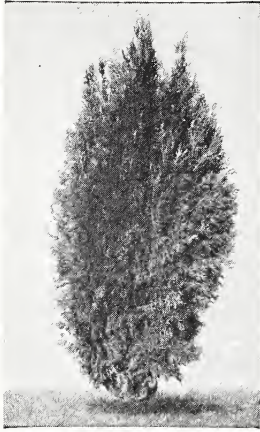


WOODWARD ARBORVITAE

BIOTAS

Chinese Arborvitae

(*Thuja orientalis*) (Group 2)



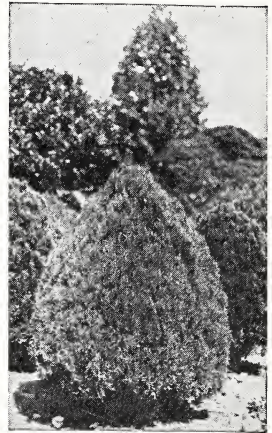
CHINESE ARBORVITAE

The type usually produced from seed has a strictly pyramidal habit, reaching 20 feet or less, the branches growing vertically, sort of folded together, like the leaves of a book. The growth is dense, compact and well filled out. A feature of the plant of especial merit is the bright, fresh green foliage. The Chinese word for Arborvitae is "Hak" (everlasting life), which shows the Chinaman's tribute to the beautiful bright green color of this tree. Its hardiness is not so much a matter of latitudes as local conditions. It is primarily a tree for the south, the Pacific Coast states, and the more temperate states in the east. While it is not really satisfactory in northern Illinois, it thrives in Michigan and Ohio and in localities fully as far north. In Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas it is of especial value, in some parts being the only Evergreen used. We have been growing this variety successfully for many years. Our plants are propagated from seed obtained in Northern China, insuring the genuine pure strain, best adapted for planting in Southeastern, Southern and Pacific Coast States.

Berckman Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*) (Group 2)

The plants we offer are the genuine pure strain of Berckman's Golden Arborvitae, of much finer coloring and form than many now on the market. Rich deep golden in color. Compact and bushy. Grows 6 to 8 feet.



BERCKMAN GOLDEN
ARBORVITAE

Purchase your Evergreens from true Evergreen Specialists. We are extensive growers of Evergreens exclusively in America. This one line has our undivided time and attention, devotion and study. We are thus Evergreen Specialists in a sense which possesses a real value and significance.

YEWS

Of the eight species of Yew only the Japanese varieties and the American Yew can be recommended for general planting in this country. The English Yew, which is so popular and well established in the British Isles as well as the Irish Yew, are not able to stand the conditions in the mid-west, although succeed fairly well in some of our warmer and more humid sections of the country.

The late Professor Sargent, of Arnold Arboretum, never lost an opportunity to declare Japanese Yew the most valuable plant that Japan has contributed to New England gardens. Most of the plants having been raised from cuttings rarely develop into good trees. We raise our Japanese Yews from seedlings which insures a better type of tree with a distinct leader from the beginning.

All of the Yews are especially valuable because of their endurance of shade, and shiny green foliage with bright scarlet berries.

Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata*) (Group 2)

A distinctly valuable variety growing from 40 to 50 feet high, but under cultivation it may be somewhat smaller. A report from the Arnold Arboretum states that "this Yew is the most valuable plant which Japan has furnished our northern states." The Japanese Yew has been cultivated throughout Japan from time immemorial, and was introduced into America many years ago; it at once took its place as one of the most noteworthy and valuable Evergreens in cultivation. In growth it is close, upright, and compact, with dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruits. It has successfully withstood extremes of heat and cold in America. The seed from which we grow our plants is secured from a high, cold altitude of northern Japan.



JAPANESE YEW

Dwarf Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata nana*) (Group 4)



DWARF JAPANESE YEW

Similar to *T. cuspidata*, but is dwarfish and compact in habit of growth. It is irregular and picturesque in outline; ultimately the plant may become 3 to 4 feet high, and 5 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of black-green foliage which retains the rich color entirely throughout the winter, thus adding to its many other points of superiority and making it one of the most valuable Yews. Prof. Sargent, late director of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., in visiting our nurseries was greatly impressed with the fine appearance of our stock of this valuable variety. He referred specifically to its absolute hardiness and adaptability to all American conditions, and said that he believed that it would become one of the most popular Yews.

American Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*) (Group 1)

Josiah Hoopes, in his "Book of Evergreens," says: "The long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground, present so beautiful a picture, it is indeed difficult to surpass it, and when we compare the rich dark green foliage of a healthy plant that is varied so exquisitely with the marked glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, we must admire a tree which presents such diversity of charms. A great mistake is continually being made by planting the Hemlock in dry situations; for while it cannot thrive in wet and swampy ground, it greatly prefers a rather moist, deep loamy soil and cool location, the better if partially shaded. In such spots the beauty of the foliage and luxuriant growth speedily develop themselves in the highest degree."

The regular conical form, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight, and thrifty shoot, is the common shape of this tree. As a screen or hedge the Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well, grows thriftily, and is of a dark green color and very dense. The results are most satisfactory. The Hemlock will remain small for

many years if sheared, so that it can be especially recommended for foundation groups and small yards. The value of our strain of Hemlocks is based on seed selected from northern sources only, insuring trees of hardiness and free graceful upright growth.



AMERICAN HEMLOCK



This foundation planting of Arborvitae, Junipers and Spruces, with the "baby" trees in the window-boxes, gives the residence a touch of character not soon forgotten

FOUNDATION PLANTING

You can't resist the charm and beauty of the home surrounded with delightful evergreen foundation plantings. They soon become a definite part of your home that will give you enjoyment constantly. Foundation planting is only one purpose that evergreens serve about the home grounds, but most plantings start with the foundation first. This type of planting requires care in selection of varieties for permanently pleasing results.

Foundation Collections

In the following pages are shown a few simple designs for artistic foundation plantings, correctly designed by a well known landscape architect for various types of architecture.

Easy to Plant

Half the pleasure of planting is the part you yourself play in the actual planning. A few simple rules are all you need. Set the trees at least three feet from the wall. Plant in good soil. If the soil is hard clay or sand or gravel or filled-in rubbish, it should be dug out and filled in to a depth of two feet with good soil. Keep the trees cultivated and watered and do not neglect to trim them occasionally. A neglected planting is worse than none at all. Take care of your evergreens and they will add charm and dignity as the years go by. Above all, learn to know your trees. Follow them through the seasons in their ever changing exquisite beauty that the less observant never see.

Evergreens Suited to All Types of Houses

Evergreens are the finest type of plant life you can obtain. The most distinctive homes use evergreens instinctively, just as they demand the best in household equipment, but the little cottage by the side of the road needs a friendly evergreen or two to help make "Your home a spot of earth supremely blest, a dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

Landscape Service

Should you desire the services of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with someone in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to someone best qualified to handle your problems.



Large houses such as this need heavy plantings to give proper balance, but bungalows and homes of the smaller type need only a group of half a dozen trees to give a most pleasing effect.



Collection 1

6 trees as listed below

(B) (A) (C) (D)

In newer styles of houses where the wall material is carried unbroken to the ground with no foundation, a glimpse of the wall gives a pleasing break in the planting. A few trees correctly chosen and well placed often look better than a large number placed together. Dismiss the idea that extensive grounds or heavy expense is necessary with evergreens. This group shows the possibilities of limited space and the price is such that any home owner need not be without evergreens. These collections are suggestive of the proper use of Evergreens.

The assortment below is made up giving a wide variation in color and variety. Remember in these collections, you are getting the best selected stock and at a saving and by following the diagram, the trees will all be correctly placed.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	1 Pyramidal Arborvitae	3 to 3½ feet xxx B&B	19
B	1 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	9
C	1 American Arborvitae	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	18
D	1 Hemlock	2 to 2½ feet xxx B&B	24
E	1 Spiny Greek Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	9
F	1 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	16

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 2

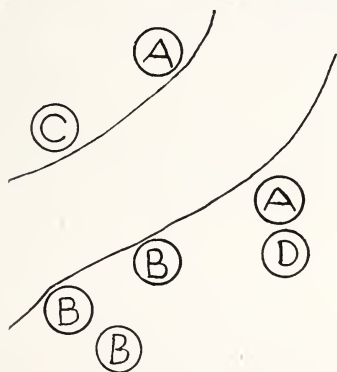
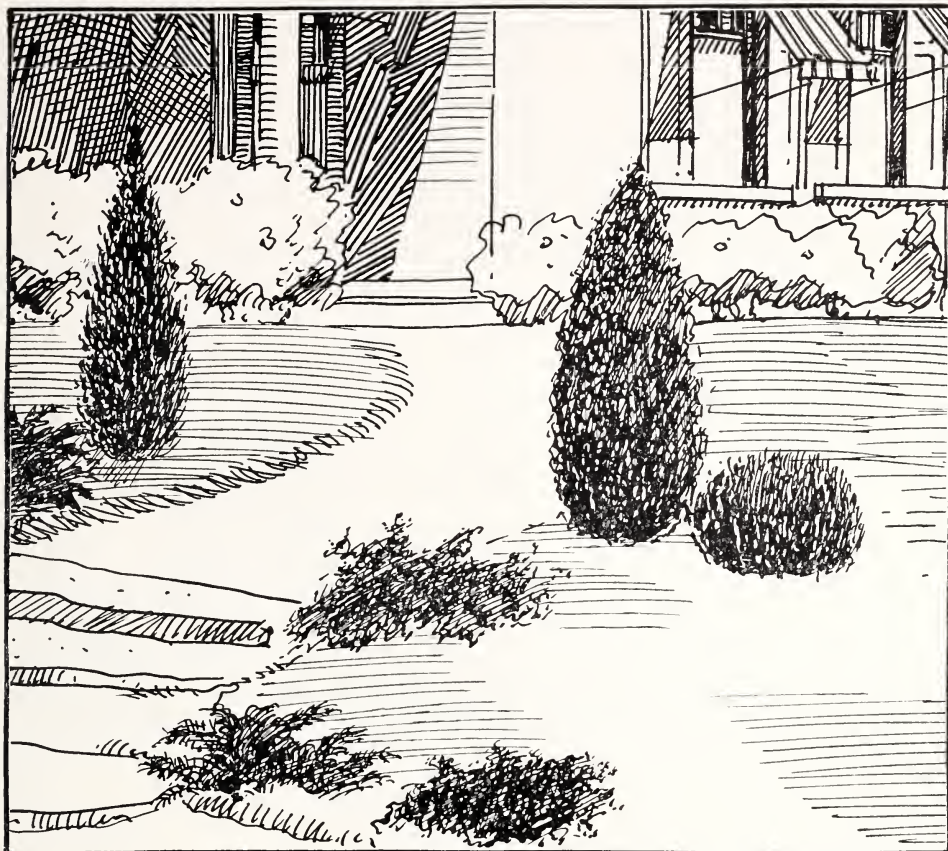
6 trees as listed below.

Same charming effect with different varieties.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	1 Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
B	1 Gold Tip Redcedar	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	6
C	1 Silver Redcedar	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	5
D	1 Dwarf Japanese Yew	10 to 12 inch xxx B&B	23
E	1 Chinese Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	8
F	1 Woodward Arborvitae	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	21

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



A group of evergreens near the street is sometimes more pleasing than a planting near the house. If your house foundation planting is already established, a group of evergreens as pictured above can be very prettily arranged at the house entrance walk. The craze for symmetry prevails too strongly in modern landscape plantings. An irregularly shaped grouping, as shown in this picture is apt to be more attractive than one which is arranged with matched trees, all of the same size on both sides.

Collection 3

7 trees as listed below.

Evergreens that creep on the ground have a wide variety of uses. They can be used to good advantage on a sloping planting as well as among rocks and borders.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
B	3 Waukegan Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	11
C	1 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	9
D	1 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	16

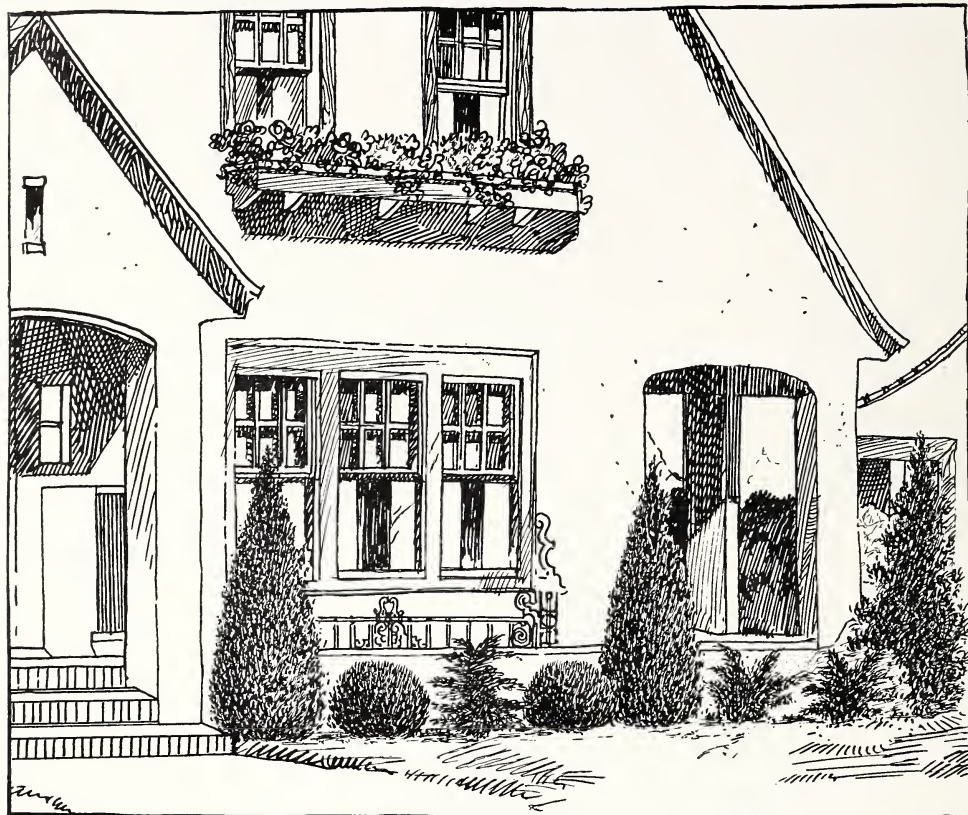
Collection 4

7 trees as listed below.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Pyramidal Arborvitae	2½ to 3 feet xxx B&B	19
B	3 Sargent Juniper	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	9
C	1 Savin Juniper	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	9
D	1 Prostrate Juniper	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	10

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



Collection 5

8 trees as listed below.

Trees in this collection give an immediate effect as they are all large enough to make a good showing as soon as planted. The selection consists of varieties which are either dwarf by habit or which may be trimmed and maintained at any size desired. Spruces and Firs, while they would be attractive for a short time in such a location, eventually grow too large for foundation planting.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Redcedar	5 to 6 feet xxx B&B	5
B	2 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	16
C	1 Cannart Redcedar	4 to 5 feet xxx B&B	6
D	1 Pfitzer Juniper	2 to 2½ feet xxx B&B	9
E	2 Savin Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	9

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 6

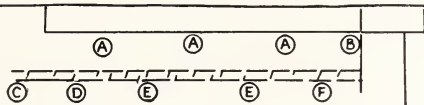
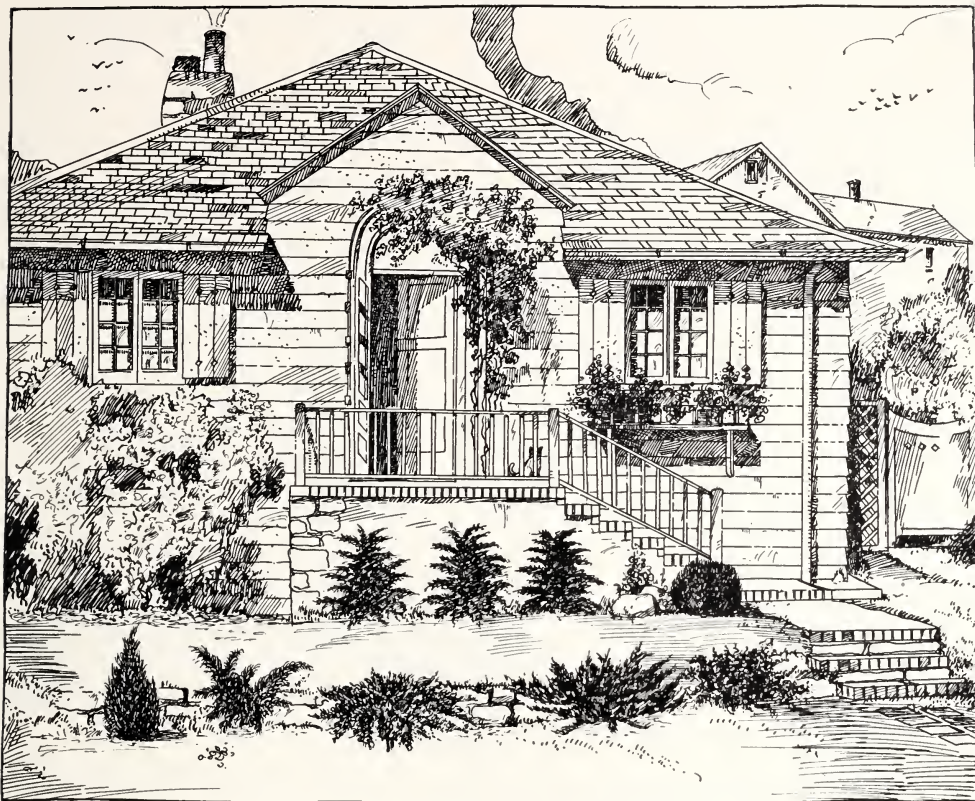
8 trees as listed below.

Trees in this collection will give an effect similar to that shown in the sketch, but will require two or three years to develop. A slight change in variety is also provided in this selection, including some of the attractive Silver Junipers for sentinels.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Hill's Silver Juniper	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	7
B	2 Mugho Pine	8 to 10 inch xx B&B	16
C	1 Silver Redcedar	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	5
D	1 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	9
E	2 Savin Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	9

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



Collection 7

9 trees as listed below.

This type of planting illustrates the possibility of utilizing a small space. Because your grounds may be small it is no reason you cannot enjoy a planting of attractive evergreens. The graceful Hemlocks shown next to porch will also thrive well, if your planting area is partially shaded.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	3 Hemlock	2 to 2½ feet xxx B&B	24
B	1 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	16
C	1 Spiny Greek Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	9
D	1 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	9
E	2 Waukegan Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	11
F	1 Japanese Trailing Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	11

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 8

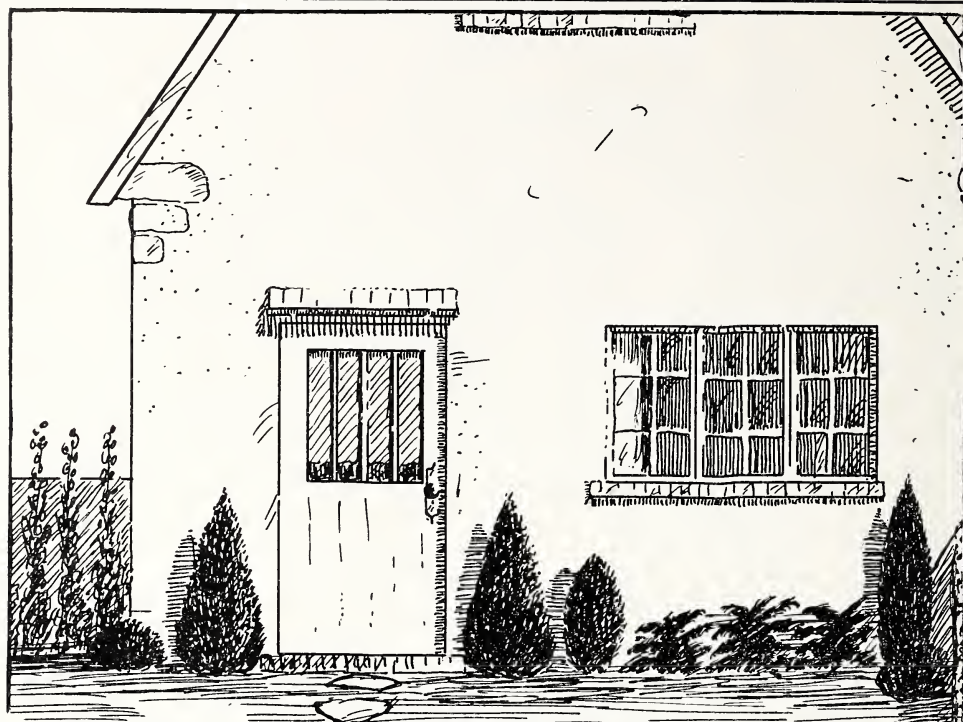
9 trees as listed below.

In this collection, the same effect is produced by using small sized trees. After two or three years development, the small trees will give the same effect as the larger ones. If you would prefer the trees near the porch to grow up even with the porch rail, they will reach this height in a few seasons' growth and can then be maintained at that size.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	3 Hemlock	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	24
B	1 Mugho Pine	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	16
C	1 Chinese Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	8
D	1 Pfitzer Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	9
E	2 Waukegan Juniper	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	11
F	1 Japanese Trailing Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	11

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



Collection 9

9 trees as listed below.

The bare wall is softened and a pleasing effect is created by a few well chosen trees. A good rule to follow is to keep the tall narrow trees at the entrance and at corners and the dwarf varieties below the windows.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Silver Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
B	2 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	16
C	1 Dundee Juniper	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	7
D	3 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	9
E	1 American Arborvitae	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	18

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 10

9 trees as listed below.

Here is a planting of contrasting colors of blue and green and golden.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 American Arborvitae	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	18
B	2 Woodward Arborvitae	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	21
C	1 Silver Juniper	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	7
D	3 Savin Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	9
E	1 Douglas Golden Arborvitae	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	20

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 11

9 trees as listed below.

This is a favorite type of planting with small homes. The arrangement is artistic. The selection of varieties is correctly made and the cost is within anyone's reach.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Hill's Silver Juniper	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	7
B	2 Prostrate Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	10
C	1 Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
D	3 Hemlock	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	24
E	1 Spiny Greek Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	9

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



(A)

(A)

(B)

(B)

(B)

(C)

Collection 12

6 trees as listed below.

Some foundation walls are attractive in themselves and it is not always necessary and desirable to shut them from view. Some plantings are greatly overdone. A glimpse of the foundation should be given to break the line of planting.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Hill's Silver Juniper	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	7
B	3 Pfitzer Juniper	2 to 2½ feet xxx B&B	9
C	1 American Arborvitae	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	18

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 13

6 trees as listed below.

In this planting we have selected some of the most choice varieties in our list. A pair of Dundee Junipers with their most unusual compact habit and distinctive coloring will do honor to any entrance. Under the windows for variation are three Gold Tip Redcedar, trees which have beautiful creamy golden tint during the early spring and summer months.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Dundee Juniper	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	7
B	3 Gold Tip Redcedar	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	6
C	1 Silver Redcedar	4 to 5 feet xxx B&B	5

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 14

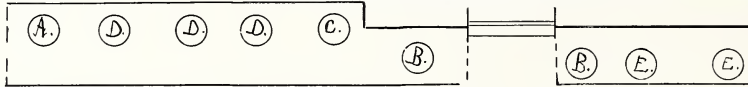
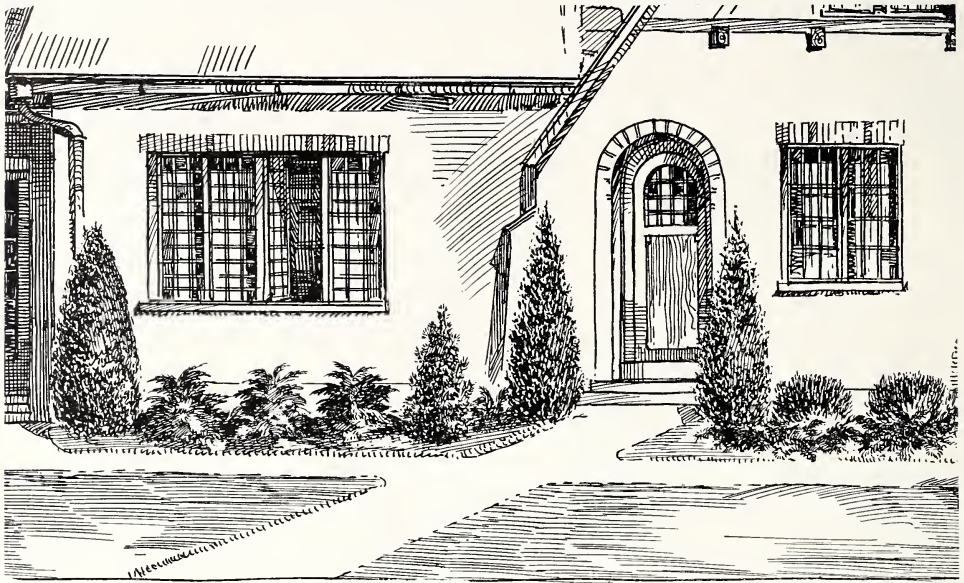
6 trees as listed below.

In this planting the entrance trees have been selected from the very tallest and narrowest trees that we grow. They grow less broad at the base than the trees in the sketch. Should you happen to have a rather shady location, the three Dwarf Yew trees would be especially appropriate.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	2 Column Chinese Juniper	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	7
B	3 Dwarf Japanese Yew	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	23
C	1 Redcedar	4 to 5 feet xxx B&B	5

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

ORDER BY COLLECTION NUMBER



Collection 15

9 trees as listed below.

A simple, but correct planting, tall growers at entrance and at corners with low growers beneath the windows. All are varieties that will keep within bounds and make a satisfactory planting for many years. Trees in this collection will give the finished appearance immediately, as they are all of good sizes.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	1 Silver Redcedar	4 to 5 feet xxx B&B	5
B	2 Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
C	1 Pyramidal Arborvitae	2½ to 3 feet xxx B&B	19
D	3 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	9
E	2 Mugho Pine	1 to 1½ feet xxx B&B	16

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 16

9 trees as listed below.

This collection is made up of the same selection of varieties, but using smaller sizes.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	1 Silver Redcedar	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	5
B	2 Redcedar	1½ to 2 feet xxx B&B	5
C	1 Pyramidal Arborvitae	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	19
D	3 Pfitzer Juniper	1½ to 2 feet xx B&B	9
E	2 Mugho Pine	8 to 10 inch xx B&B	16

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Collection 17

9 trees as listed below.

The same general effect can be obtained with this selection of varieties having same general characteristics, but using a slightly different assortment.

Planting Key	Variety	Size	Page in Catalog
A	1 Redcedar	3 to 4 feet xxx B&B	5
B	2 Pyramidal Arborvitae	2 to 3 feet xxx B&B	19
C	1 Chinese Juniper	1 to 1½ feet xx B&B	8
D	3 Prostrate Juniper	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	10
E	2 Woodward Arborvitae	10 to 12 inch xx B&B	21

B&B signifies balled and burlapped. Each x indicates one transplanting.

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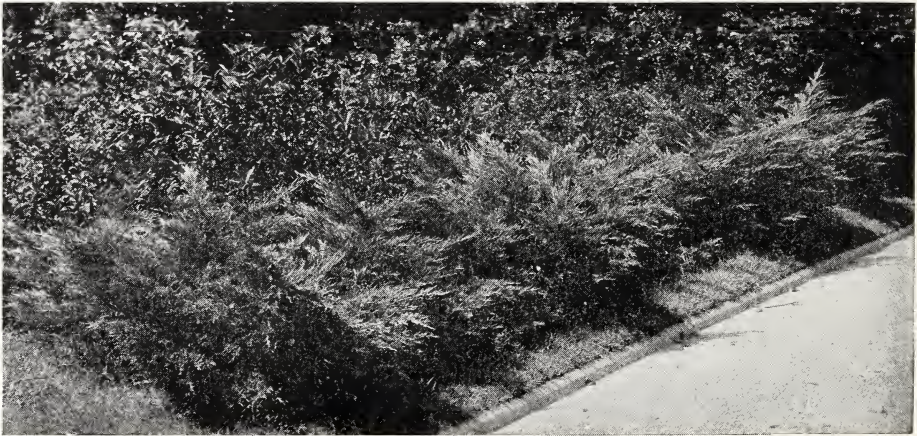
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